

W. Dock Company The  
Rotundas and Co. Repairing  
Heard and Co.  
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# The China Mail.

VOL. XXII. No. 1091.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 11TH JANUARY, 1866.

PRICE, \$15 PER ANNUM.

## INTIMATIONS.

## P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s NOTICES.

## INSURANCES.

## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE  
PUBLISHED at the Office, No. 2 WYNDHAM  
STREET, (BACK OF THE GLOVE).

1. THE EVENING MAIL.

EVERY DAY.

PRICE—\$1 per Month.  
FEES OF ADVERTISING.—First insertion, Ten lines  
and under \$1; each additional line, 10 cents  
Subsequent insertions, per week, 50 cents and  
5 cents. ("Auction" Notices are excepted,  
and a special charge per week is made.)

2. THE CHINA MAIL.

ONCE A WEEK.

(ON THURSDAY NIGHT.)  
PRICE—\$1 per Annum; Single Copies, 44 cents;  
ADVERTISING.—First insertion, Five lines, \$1; each  
additional, 20 cents. Subsequent insertions,  
50 cents and 10 cents.

3. THE OVERLAND MAIL.

ONCE A FORTNIGHT.

(THE MEETING OF THE MAIL'S DISPATCH.)  
PRICE—\$1 per Subscribers to the Weekly issue, \$6;  
ADVERTISING.—The same as in the Weekly. All  
NOTICES OF FIRMS appearing in the Weekly  
will be inserted in the Overland, and charged  
for, unless otherwise directed.

A. SHORTREDE &amp; CO.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1863.

THE CHINA TRADERS' MARINE  
INSURANCE SOCIETY OF HONGKONG,  
LIMITED.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

In 200 Shares of \$5,000 each—\$1,000 per  
Share Paid up.

NOTICE.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.  
WILLIAM NEILSON, Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant &  
Co.)  
J. W. MACLELLAN, Esq., (Manager Commercial  
Bank Corporation.)  
RICHARD DEACON, Esq., (Messrs. John Burd &  
Co.)

General Agents.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1863.

THE Allotment of Shares will take place on the  
4th day of October next, and further Applications  
for Shares will be received until the 3rd of  
October next.

Applications to be made in the form given below,  
and addressed to the General Agents, from whom  
any information can be obtained.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES

THE CHINA TRADERS' MARINE INSURANCE  
SOCIETY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN.—I hereby request that the Committee  
will allot to me shares in the above Company,  
and I agree to accept such shares, or any less  
number which may be allotted to me, and to pay the  
first call of One thousand Dollars per Share, and  
further calls to such amount and at such times and  
in such manner as may be authorized by the Articles  
of Association of the said Company, and to subscribe  
the Articles of Association when called on to do so.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant.

Hongkong, September 7, 1863.

Just Received, Price \$16.  
STANFORD'S LIBRARY MAP OF ASIA,  
constructed by ALEX. KEITH JOHNSTON,  
F.R.S.E., F.R.G.S., Editor of *The Physical Atlas*,  
&c.

Engraved in the finest style, on Copper Plates,  
Size, 65 inches by 58; Scale, 110 miles to an inch.  
On rollers, varnished.

The CHINESE EMPIRE is carefully displayed,  
distinguishing the Eighteen Provinces of China  
proper, and the Colonial Dependencies of Manchuria,  
Mongolia, Ili, and Tibet, with their subdivisions.  
The Consular Ports are inserted together with a  
very full array of names along the Coast, and the  
ports open to Europeans on the Yang-tse River.

To be had at the *China Mail* Office.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

This Paper is received regularly per English and  
French Mail Steamers. Subscription, Ten  
Dollars per Annum.JAS. GARDINER,  
"China Mail" Office,  
Hongkong, March 15, 1864.FOR SALE AT THE "CHINA MAIL"  
OFFICE.

MAP of the United States and Mexico, by  
PROFESSOR H. D. ROODS, Boston, and A.  
KEITH JOHNSTON, F. R. S. E. Engraved in the  
finest style on Copper Plates. Size, 54 inches by  
68, 54½ miles to the inch. On rollers, varnished—  
Price \$18.

Hongkong, December 7, 1864.

HOME NEWS.

HAVING been appointed AGENT for the above  
Newspaper, I am now prepared to deliver  
Copies to Subscribers. Subscription, Twelve  
Dollars per Annum.

JAMES GARDINER,  
Agent.  
"China Mail" Office,  
Hongkong, August 18, 1864.

NOW READY.

EXCHANGE TABLE, showing the value of  
One Pound sterling in New York, at the  
different Rates of Sterling Exchange on London, by  
1-8th Decades from 12 to 102 per cent. Computed by Mr  
John V. YATMAN, New York.

Price ONE DOLLAR.

"China Mail" Office,  
12th May, 1864.THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS"  
PUBLISHED on 10th, 17th and 26th.  
On sale at *China Mail* Office, Hongkong.

Subscription for 1864—\$12; and to the Express  
Supplement, \$2.50.

FOR SALE

THE PLANT, PRINTING PRESSES, TYPES,  
FIXTURES, and other STOCK IN TRADE,  
and the GOLD-ROLL of the *China Mail*, Weekly  
newspaper; *The Overland Mail*, *Mail*, *World*,  
newspaper; *The Evening Mail*, daily newspaper;  
and *China Daily*, published in Hongkong, and  
belonging to the Estate of the late JAMES KEMP.

Applications for the Purchase of the above to be  
made on or before the 18th day of January next, to  
the Undersigned, from whom all information, respect-  
ing the extent of the Business, and amount of the  
Stock, may be obtained.

G. FALCONER,

Executor.  
Hongkong, December 20, 1865.

STEAM FOR  
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE,  
ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, MARSEILLES,  
AND SOUTHAMPTON;

ALSO

BOMBAY; MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL NAVI-  
GATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship "JEDDO,"  
Captain GRANGER, with her *Mails*, *Passengers*, *Specie*, and *Cargo*, will leave this  
for the above Places on MONDAY, the 15th  
January, at 2 P.M.

CARGO will be received on board until 3 P.M.  
on the 13th January, SPECIE until Noon on the  
14th; and PARCELS until 5 P.M. on the 13th.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE  
REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and  
Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is  
required by the Egyptian Government, and must be  
delivered by the Shipper to the Company's Agents,  
with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels, and the  
Company do not hold themselves responsible for any  
detention or prejudice which may happen from  
incorrectness on such declaration.

\* Shippers of *Cargo* on the Company's Black  
Bill of Lading, are particularly requested to note the  
Terms and Conditions of these Bills of Lading, with  
reference to the transhipment and forwarding of  
*Cargo*, with a view to the adequacy of their  
Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

For particulars regarding Freight and Passage,  
apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong.

THOS. SUTHERLAND,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, January 2, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Head Office of the Company is at Victoria,  
Hongkong, and Agencies have been opened at  
the following Ports, where Policies for Marine Risks  
will be issued upon the usual Terms.

At Canton, Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.,  
At Fuchow, Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

At Shanghai, H. G. BRIDGES, Esq., at Messrs.  
Augustine Head & CO.

At Kukkiang, JOHN PASTORUS, Esq., at Messrs.  
Augustine Head & CO.

At Swatow, Messrs. BRADLEY & CO.,  
At Tsin-tien, Messrs. FERGUSON & CO.

At Bangkok, F. BLAKE, Esq., at Messrs. AUGUSTINE  
HEARD & CO.

At Saigon, Messrs. W. G. HALE & CO.

At Singapore and Penang, Messrs. BOOTH & CO.

At Amoy, Messrs. RUSSELL and STRUDWICK.

At Yokohama, A. G. GAY, Esq., at Messrs. AUGUSTINE  
HEARD & CO.

At Hongkong, Akyp and Bassein, Messrs. NICH-  
OLAS & CO.

Agencies at other Ports of China and Japan and  
also in India, Europe, and America, will be shortly  
established.

Payment for losses will be made where an  
Agency of the Company exists, in one Month after  
proof of loss.

In addition to the usual Brokerage of 10 (Ten)  
per cent., a further return of five per cent. upon  
Premium paid will be made to all Insurers with the  
Company.

AGUSTINE HEARD & CO.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, November 10, 1865.

NOTICE.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE-FRANCAIS.

STEAM  
FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE  
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ALEXANDRIA,  
MESSINA, MARSEILLES.

Also,

BOMBAY, PONDICHERY, MADRAS

CALCUTTA.

ON THURSDAY, the 25th January, at 2 P.M.  
the Company's Steam-ship "DONNA I,"  
HOUNDON Commandant, H.M.M., with H.M.B.'s  
Mail, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this  
Port for the above places corresponding:

At GALLE, with one of "British India Steam  
Navigation" Company's Steamers for Bombay.

At ALDEN, with the Company's Mail Steamers for  
Seychelles, Reunion, and Mauritius.

At MESSINA, with the Company's Mail Steamer  
for all the Italian Ports.

Passengers going to London are informed that  
the Company will convey, free of charge, from  
Marseilles to London, their BAGGAGE, to the extent  
allowed by the regulation.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as  
well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through  
Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

The Company has a general Insurance on all Cargo  
conveyed by its Vessels, at a premium of 14 per cent. on  
the value of Merchandise, and 1 per cent. on  
Trade, from Hongkong to Lyons, Paris, London,  
and Holland, and proportionally for places this side  
of Suez.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 o'clock  
of the 23rd January, Specie and Parcels until 5  
o'clock of the 24th.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value  
of the Packages destined beyond Suez is required by  
the Egyptian Government, and must be furnished by  
the Shippers to the Agents with the Bills of Lading,  
and the Company will not be responsible for any  
consequence or prejudice which may ensue from an  
incorrect declaration.

For particulars respecting Freight and Passage  
apply at the Company's Office, Queen's Road.

C. BERTRAND,  
Agent.

Hongkong, January 11, 1866.

NOTICE.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1843.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special  
Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,233,927.  
ANNUAL REVENUE £497,263.

THE Undersigned Agents at Hongkong for the  
above Company are prepared to grant Policies  
against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any  
Building, or on Merchandise in the usual  
terms.

GILMAN & CO.,  
Agents at Hongkong & Fuhchau.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1864.

NOTICE OF FIRMS.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.  
(Established by Charter 1720.)

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the  
above Corporation, are prepared to grant PO-  
LICIES against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000  
on any BUILDING, or on MERCHANDISE in the  
usual terms.

DENT & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1865.

NOTICE.

JAMES PENDERSON, DUCRANSON.

Hongkong, January 11, 1866.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Hongkong, January 11, 1866.

NOTICE.

W. B. KINNEAR.

Fochow, January 1, 18

## The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 11TH JANUARY, 1866.

SIR H. S.:  
At her Residence, Wardley House, Hongkong, on the evening of the 8th January, the Wife of VICTORIA KEESE, of a Son.  
At Shelley Street, Hongkong, on the 9th January, the Wife of SHEARON G. BIRD, a Daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 11th January, at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, by the Rev. Mr. Acting Colonial Chaplain, the Rev. Thomas Stringer, Acting Colonial Chaplain at Canton; NICHOLAS BAPTIST DENTE, to ELIZABETH, Daughter of the Walpolester Marquis, of St. John's, Kingdon of Hanover.

## DEATHS.

At the General Hospital, Hongkong, on the 8th January, T. HANKEY, Private, 2d Batt., 9th Regiment, aged 27 years. (Buried).

James WATSON, Mate, (of congestion of the Brain), on the 8th January, aged 40 years.

At the Seaman's Hospital, Hongkong, on the 9th January, JAMES ROPE, Seaman, late of the 7th Regiment, aged 20 years, on the 10th January, at 4 o'clock, at his residence, No. 1 Lansdowne Terrace, Aberdeen Street, Hongkong, ELIZABETH, the Wife of John Robert Senior, aged 50 years & 6 months.

At the General Hospital, Hongkong, on the 11th January, J. HOPKINS, Private, 2d Batt., 9th Regiment, aged 27 years. (Buried and Drowned).

At Chefoo, on the 10th January, JOHN JACOBSEN, Captain of the Siamese ship *Shoeling Star*, a native of Denmark, from Dyssentary.

The pleasant and invigorating weather with which the year opened still continues, and the health and spirit of the community seem to gain by the fact. Though the New Year festivities may be looked upon as played out, business does not appear to resume with any violent degree of activity, which may be explained by the approach of the native new year.—The *Reindeer* and *Thunder* have arrived during the week from Calcutta; but the Mail steamer, though now overdue, has yet to come. Telegrams have reached us dated London 6th December, which are subjoined.—The investigation into the circumstances connected with the late serious outbreak on board the *coolie* emigration vessel, the *Pride of the Ganges*, has been proceeded with, but has not as yet terminated. Inferior rice and want of tact on the part of the captain would appear from the evidence to be the chief causes of the rising. It is to be hoped that the unfortunate occurrence may not militate against the emigration system under which the ship was freighted. Rather the reverse might reasonably be expected from the thorough openness with which the inquiry is being made, and the universal success hitherto attendant upon the scheme which has so beneficially superseded the manstealing monopoly which formerly obtained in the entire neighbourhood. A certain print which emanates from the remaining seat of that cursed traffic generously offered its sympathy and explanation regarding the rising, and thus unsuccessfully endeavoured to connect the honest trader with the iniquitous kidnapper; but the description being so apparent, sensible minds readily comprehended the same.—Some discussion has taken place amongst the number and position of the brokers of the Colony, and a few valuable hints have been given towards the better regulation of their business and the formation of an association with that object in view. It remains with that body whether they be carried out or not: probably the more rigid rules which obtain at home may not be suited to colonial usages as exemplified in the China trade.—The Victoria Library was proved the other day to be a healthy institution, with every prospect of its continuing to be so.—The naval, military and police authorities jointly distinguished themselves by extinguishing a fire amongst some China houses near the Lower Bazaar last night. Promptitude and plenty of water well handled was the order of the night, and praise was thereby well merited.—The schooner *Ana* came into harbour to-day, and reported the wreck of the barque *Patawan*, bound from Sydney to Shanghai, near Bordeleau Island, in lat. 7.33 N., long. 155.20 E. Captain PAES and his crew were brought on by the *Ana* from Guan, after having suffered much and long-continued hardship, and lost everything they had in the world.

Bombay, Dec. 15.—The *Times* has protested against the insufficient service of the P. & O. Company. Malwa opium, new, Rs 1620.

London, Dec. 1.—Fair Dhollers, 163, fair demand-stock, 356,200 bales. Bengal, 12. 7lb. Shirts, 14/6. Money market quiet.

The Queen intends to open Parliament in person. Growing excitement in England against the indiscriminate slaughter of the negroes in Jamaica.

Manchester, 4th Dec.—Excited market.

Shirts, 20/6. Mule Twists, 2/3.

London, 9th Dec.—Dhollers, 173, steady; Bengal, 13. Discount, 6.

5th—Dhollers, 173; 40 Mule Twists, 2/6. Manchester market excited.

THE news of the termination of the struggle between the North and South of the United States of America has hardly greeted our ears, when new complications are threatening to disturb the peace of the world. The United States have certainly displayed as much military talent as any nation, ancient or modern; nor has the bravery of their troops been excelled by any, except by the Spanish, in the defence of Saragossa. Their complete success over the South has naturally roused the pride of the nation, and it would appear that a feeling of invincibility is imperceptibly creeping over their minds. Nobody will for a moment doubt, that American territory would, on the whole, be invulnerable, if one or two nations of Europe were to attack her. No person would be so foolish as to dream of conquest, either of the United States or of any other portion of the Western Continent. So long as the United States have real or pretended grievances to redress, as in the Alabama and *Shenandoah* case, they have a

right to demand a settlement of the claim, either by a compromise, by arbitration, or by the laws that regulate the conduct of neutral nations in case of war. When all has failed, and they still feel dissatisfied, they may appeal to arms.

Affairs differ greatly, if a nation allows her subjects, and even her own officers, to hold public meetings for the purpose of revolutionising a portion of her neighbour's possessions. In the present Fenian movement the United States Government established a precedent, which is dangerous to the peace of the world, and affects the welfare not only of England, but that of all Europe. She may get her ships ready, may even attack Canada, take and hold it as an indemnity for her claims; but she cannot, and dare not, before a declaration of war, bring pressure to bear upon a friendly nation by the propagation of unlawful principles. Had the United States acknowledged the principles of FRANKLIN and FREDERICK the Great, who, as early as 1705, agreed on, abolishing privateering, or adopted the treaty of Paris in its integrity, she would have removed every excuse for allowing a privateer to enter the port of a friendly nation.

In asserting the Monroe doctrine, and in reserving to herself the right of fitting out privateers, she placed herself in opposition to the old world, whom she at any convenient time might threaten with swarms of freebooters, destroy their trade, and cripple their resources. Her countenancing the Fenian movement cannot fail to awaken apprehensions in the minds of the nations of Europe, and compel them to enter into a closer union for the purpose of self-defence against the aggressions of the United States.

A glance at the map must convince even the most superficial person of the enormous resources of the European powers. So long as a struggle between Europe and the United States lasted, there would be no immigration, no supply for the losses sustained in war, none or little import or export, and consequently no revenue. The United States navy would have first to create depots of coal and war material, before they could venture on the distant oceans, and though they might here and there surprise, a defenceless island, they must feel, that they, as lately at home, as also abroad, have to pass through the same ordeal of fortune and misfortune attending on the formation of new settlements abroad in times of war—as Spain, Portugal, England and France had many centuries ago. She could conquer neither England, India, nor Australia. She might, in the event of England remaining single-handed, create disturbances in Ireland; but she could neither take nor hold the Island, much less assist the people to assert their independence. She may cause bloodshed, murder and rapine among the sanguine Celts; but would have to quit the country, as NAPOLEON did Poland, merely to earn the curses of future generations.

Having seen many young men's institutions in Europe and the benefit they are conferring upon those who frequent them, we trust we shall not be considered intrusive, when calling upon those who recently laid the foundation to a club, to establish places of meeting, where their sons may learn better things than exercises on the Billiard Table and other games. Many a young man who is now plunging himself into debt, from debt into swindling, and then hurling himself and his family into disgrace, will in these institutions and in such a society learn frugality and the value of a good character.

We must here point out a great evil in the Roman Catholic countries over the whole world. Their festivals and religious services in the church are too many. Most people go to church, and from the church to places of pleasure. Even the priests share the same diversions with the people, and seldom call upon them for duties which might lead them to independent investigations. Regarding their work at home and abroad, they often remind us of the practice of the Dagoes, who, having discovered a ground requiring little cultivation, they do nothing to improve it, but throw their paddy into the marshy ground, and let it then grow until the harvest. Whatever that gives, they are satisfied with.

PAUL worked with his own hands, and set the example to the world that "Working is Worship," the motto of the various working men's associations of England and France. What a field for European enterprise! But if there is one place requiring unity of action, it certainly is China, where fancy, not reality, advances in decimal progression. Only those in communication with the interior are fully aware of the miserable state of the people, and how in many places the monster mob rules supreme. Every day we hear of men being robbed, imprisoned or tortured. He who is unfortunate enough to possess nothing, may die of starvation; and he who has something left from better days, may hardy lay down his head in peace, and enjoy the fruit of his industry and frugality.

How long this state will last, depends in a great measure upon the action of the foreign powers represented at Peking. If they act in concert, they may soon bring about a change for the better; if they yield to the obstructiveness of the mandarins, they will perpetuate the evil until it has become as incurable as in Turkey.

WHILST writing the preceding, we hear of the capture of Kayinshan by the rebels. They appear to have first moved to the North into Kiangsi and then into Fukien, in each case beyond the jurisdiction of the Governor General of this Province. The authorities being thus relieved of the presence of their enemies, withdrew and dispersed their troops. That was all the rebels wished. By a clever manœuvre they reached and entered the prefectural city at noon. Though the Imperialists estimate their number at 200,000, competent authorities

do not believe them to number 20,000, inclusive of women and followers.

As soon as they had entered the town, they commenced their work of slaughter. The aged and the children were dispatched, and none but the strong, whom they pressed into their service, and the prettiest women were spared. These they take along with them in their stock in trade, and dispose of them as need or convenience offers. The rebels in Cheunglok were left in possession of all their money, their women and boys or girls, whom they had taken, to themselves. As a mark of their connection with the rebels, they wear a red thread in their hair, and are consequently ready to join their former compatriots as soon as their money is spent, and their stock of women and children is disposed of. We may still have an opportunity of seeing them paying a visit to our friends opposite Hongkong on the mainland.

THE PEKING GAZETTE.

(From the *North China Daily News*, Jan. 3.)

In most books upon China, and newspaper accounts about the events that transpire in that country, we frequently find "The Peking Gazette" mentioned as an authority for any remarkable occurrences, or political and social events connected with the state, which may be quoted or referred to in the text. Beyond the casual notices, generally taken at second-hand from local journals published at Shanghai and Hongkong, the English public know very little concerning that curious example of newspaper publication. Moreover, we question whether many British journalists or literary men have seen a copy of this "Government Organ" of an empire containing a population of 414 millions; inasmuch as even the Library of the British Museum possessed no copy until a gentleman from China recently presented a file of three months' issue to it. Under the circumstances, some account of this extraordinary functionaries appointed for the purpose of addressing the monarch by direct communication, either verbally or in writing. Even in this free and enlightened monarchy, the self-convinced censors of the public prints do not shrink from silencing in their strictures on the Queen and Court at Windsor as the *Yi-ching* on the Emperor and Court at Peking; as they cautiously write of the monarch, where these censors talk or write to His Celestial Majesty. During the reign of a late emperor, one of these rigid sages lectured him upon his vices and the extravagance of his court, while at the same time he offered his life as a sacrifice for daring to speak faithfully. The consequences were anything but revengeful; on the contrary, the censor was applauded for his courage and fidelity, and the Emperor subsequently mended his ways.

A remarkable instance of the effect of the memorials submitted by these censors to the sovereign, or, as in the case about to be related, the regent, in altering the destiny of the nation, may be cited.

On the death of the late Emperor High-*king*—

wretched debauchee who fled from Peking when it was captured by the English and French allied armies—A Council of Regency was appointed to govern, as the successor was a youth seven years old.

This council was composed of inveterate enemies to the allies, and they contemplated fresh intrigues and wars against them. Immediately, a censor named Tung-yuan-shun memorialized the Empress Dowager, stating that, in consequence of the success of the allies a new order of things had taken place in the annals of the empire, and that, for the future, "Practice should be guided by circumstances"—an innovation of doctrine unparalleled in the conservative policy of China. However, the views of this reformer had such weight with the Empress, and the deceased Emperor's brother, Prince Kung, that they seized the reins of government, and in a month after deposed the regent and designated every member of the anti-reform Council. So that, by the arguments and representations of this bold censor, the *Yi-ching* of the *Yi-ching* was passed, which established the present imperial rule on the ruins of republicanism. Our limited space precludes us from furnishing the reader with the decree upon that occasion.

From the foregoing it will be observed that, excepting the reference to the censor as the source of information, the general tenour of a Chinese imperial edict is similar to the decrees and ordinances of European governments, and issued in the name of the Emperor, as ours are in the name of the Queen. But while in this country this is only a fiction of the law, in China, when a talented emperor occupies the throne, many of these edicts are in a jumble of figures supposed to represent the earth, and equally confused design at the top representing the heavens. The heading of the newspaper consists of two large characters pronounced King Pao; the first, signifying "metropolis," and the second the verb "to report" so that, if freely translated into the idiom of our language, we should name it, "The Metropolitan Reporter." However, for all purposes its ordinary English title at the head of this article is the most appropriate. Following these, two large characters are a number of smaller ones, which read from top to bottom of the page, beginning on the right hand, and announce the name of the Emperor, Tung Chee, signifying "Union in the cause of Law and Order," the year of his reign, and the date of issue, being the 1st, moon, 4th and 5th days—February 2nd and 3rd of our calendar.

About twenty years ago "The Peking Gazette" was named "King Chau," meaning "Transcript from the Metropolis," as at that time it was a collection of extracts, copied by hand from the decrees issued at Peking and posted on the walls of the great court for the information of the public. These were officially circulated among the provinces, and cost so much that none but the wealthy could purchase them. Sometimes they were printed by an ingenious method of stereotyping, formed by a casting of wood upon a block of wood, upon which the characters were engraved with a point, and then the wood was scraped with a knife to remove the surplus, and then the characters were cut out of the wood, and the paper was pasted over them, so that the characters were raised above the surface of the paper. This *coup d'état* came to pass, not omitting the most trifling details, was published in "The Peking Gazette" of the time, which is more authentic in relating the true history of that important event than all that has transpired concerning the *coup d'état* of 1846 in France, which established the present imperial rule on the ruins of republicanism. Our limited space precludes us from furnishing the reader with the decree upon that occasion.

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THE JAPANESE DIARY.  
China and Japanese Repository.)

CHAPTER VIII.

ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND.

England—4th month, 2nd day.  
English reckoning, we arrived at the

of Tokara (Dover); hereupon the

old and young, male and female,

collect-

the seashore to see our countrymen,

such noise and confusion.

came forth from the crowd: a man of

of 80 years, who wept, and begged at

and, sending forth a loud voice, cried:

Yapanisutu! Yapanisutu! Yapanisutu!

men of Nippon! This person came

to Hakodate, and dwelt there: he

had, however, now, stepped forth from

our countrymen on their safe-

off his life, and, holding it in his

in a high voice, "Poyayopepe horé

The meaning is not clear,

but it is to be a congratulatory expression,

united in the same sound with

they welcomed us, without ceasing, by

the sea-shore, into which we

had, and took some rest.

of this harbour opens to the east,

there are a great many people in this place,

all and confined; the number of houses

3,000.

four o'clock we left the hotel to go

The steamer road-head, which

was about 60 ft. broad by 240

about three yards wide, was spread

from the door up to the middle of

the, into which we got, and set off im-

lighting in a westerly direction,

the sea-shore, and there

and, standing places by the

and, and winds for many miles.

I

a very green-looking forest, and, alt-

not seen anything so fine in appearance

the countries we had passed through.

In one place, the unbowed cotton was wound off a

mill, and became raw cotton; it was then passed

over a carding-table, and became cotton-wool; after

which it was rolled into the thickness of a man's

finger; then several hundred lengths of yarn were

wound out of it, and plied on spinning-wheels; after

which it was spun into cotton-threads. This

was next put into a machine, and passed through

the needles for warp; then the shuttle flew

through, and it was put straight by the batten. Thus, in a shuttle's time, several inches of cloth were made; and certainly this method distinguishes "manu-

labour" by its speed. There were besides several kinds of pins were made upon a machine, which can

so easily as to stick them into the paper. The

manufacture of leaden types was also carried on here,

as was printing likewise.

In another place, water was forced up to a height

of several hundred feet from the ground. There was

also a place where hard ice was made by chemical

water, just like nature.

Elsewhere all sorts of articles from our own

country were collected—as brooches, bracelets,

costs of mail, bows, arrows, swords, and

sabres, besides books and pictures; also male and

female clothing, and firemen's dresses; lanterns,

rain-caps, hats, clothes made of oil-paper, umbrellas,

and sandals; then there were crockery, lacquer ware,

vessels of iron, copper, and so forth. I have not

time to enumerate all the various little things there were, but I saw nothing among the wares of all countries

but equal for beauty and ingenuity.

Next to this were Chinese productions—as

crockery, lacquer ware, lines and silk paper, ink,

and so forth; but I could not count the number of kinds of the whole.

Over the comparison of every country, its name

and the happiness of London call it also shiny

houses of the people are as close as the sun.

They are brave soldiers, do a great

and manufacture everything. It is the

whole world. The length of the city

miles, the breadth 24. There are 600

160,000 houses; the population amounts to

60,000. Of soldiers who go around at night,

2,000, who do this to prevent robberies,

and to search houses from hostile countries.

At dark-

and, and so forth; all of them are

## Shipping Intelligence.

## ARRIVALS.

Date	Vessel, At	Flag & Rig	Tons	Captain	From	Departures	Cargo	Consignees or Agents
Jan. 1	H. Kong.	Fr. bk.	377	Chubunus	Shanghai	Dec. 30	Cotton	R. Solares and Co
4	Eastward Ho	B. sh.	607	Prynt	Sydney	Oct. 19	General	Russell and Co
5	Hainan	Am. br.	247	Hundester	Amoy	Jan. 2	General	Siemens and Co
5	Saturnus	Am. bk.	323	Diederich	Swatow	Jan. 4	Ballast	Wm. and Pustau Co.
5	Industry	B. sh.	592	Benetke	Shanghai	Dec. 29	General	Habener and Co
5	Kim-yung-ye	Sh. br.	326	Strand	Calcutta, &c.	Nov. 12	General	Chinnery & Co.
5	Reiver	B. sh.	405	Strand	Calcutta, &c.	Dec. 28	Opium	J. Matheson and Co
6	Asia	Am. bk.	338	Mathfield	Naritan	Nov. 12	Sundries	Order
6	Orion	B. sh.	405	Ahren	Chefoo	Dec. 28	Cotton	H. Hubener and Co
6	Q. of the East	B. sh.	854	Rees	Shanghai	Jan. 1	"	Smith, Kennedy and Co
6	Pontenay	Am. bk.	400	Zwane	Singapore	Nov. 30	General	Wm. Pustau and Co.
6	Sophie Amelie	Du bk.	317	Overkift	Singapore	Dec. 3	Struck	Habener and Co.
7	Kim-seng-ho	Sl. bk.	549	Schut	Chefoo	Dec. 29	General	Chinese
7	Engbush	B. sh.	300	Ensire	Chefoo	Dec. 29	General	Chinese
7	Adelaide	B. sh.	453	Gregory	Rangoon	Oct. 11	Rio	Rozario and Co
7	Amoy	Sw. bk.	292	Nordberg	Chefoo	Dec. 30	General	Siemens and Co
7	Undine	B. sh.	386	Pitman	Fubchau, &c.	Jan. 4	General	D. Lapraik and Co.
7	Yesso	B. sh.	732	Cairns	Fubchau, &c.	Dec. 30	General	Wm. Pustau and Co.
8	Randpole	B. sh.	183	Stiles	Saigon	Dec. 29	Cotton	J. Matheson and Co
8	Rudolph	Fr. br.	210	Ulrich	Chefoo	Jan. 7	General	Chinese
8	Via. Cushing	Fr. bk.	373	Lev	Swatow	Jan. 7	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
8	Albert Guss	Wk. bk.	116	Hudlander	Chefoo	Dec. 28	Cotton	E. & J. Meyer and Co.
8	Arthur	A. bk.	271	Crosby	Chefoo	Jan. 4	Tea	Russell and Co.
9	Thunder	B. sh.	561	Taylor	Calecutta, &c.	Dec. 21	Opium	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
10	Chins.	Am. br.	709	Muller	Shanghai	Jan. 4	General	Siemens and Co.
10	Suvonade	Am. br.	1892	Jayne	Shanghai	Dec. 15	General	A. Heard and Co.
10	Faileight	Am. br.	180	S. Francisco	Shanghai	Jan. 7	General	Oxford and Co.
10	Jahna	Am. br.	200	Amoy	Shanghai	Dec. 16	General	Heard and Co.
10	Hongkong	Fr. br.	460	Duvel	C. Francisco	Oct. 17	General	Siemens and Co.
10	Wartburg	Sp. br.	303	Germer	Saigon	Dec. 10	General	Reynold and Co.
10	Amoy	Sp. br.	304	Achavans	Manila	Jan. 7	Mails	Spanish Consul
11	Fatino	Sp. br.	89	Castro	Manila	Oct. 8	Rio	G. J. Matheson and Co.
11	Heavy Handley	B. sh.	1176	Lyon	Calcutta	Jan. 7	General	J. Matheson and Co.
12	Bona Macao	B. sh.	765	Morrison	Shanghai	Jan. 7	General	M. A. dos Remedios
25	Yuccao	Sp. br.	240	Barada	Manila	"	"	M. A. dos Remedios

PASSENGERS.—Per *Pazito*, from Manila, Joaquin Coria, Bernilio Munoz, Segundo Cherta and servant, Martina, Corts, Adolfo Rennsch and wife and servant, Jose Tellez, Canedo Gaminio, Juan Goya, L. Richardson and servant, Manuel M. Vidal, Manuel Macar and wife, Fernando Tutor, Victor Gay, D. B. Vines, Amelio Pelayo, Enrique Sipman, Gregorio, V. Pedro, and a Chinese.

## DEPARTURES.

Date	Vessel, From	Flag & Rig	Tons	Captain	Destination	Cargo	Despatched by	
Jan.	H. Kong.	d. sh.	574	Richardson	Rangoon	Sundries	Smith, Kennedy and Co	
5	Mary Frances	B. sh.	795	Thomas	Rangoon	"	Siemens and Co.	
5	Gustav	Pr. br.	240	Kjen	Hongkong	"	Siemens and Co.	
5	F. Braginton	B. bk.	385	Furner	Guam	"	Reynolds and Co.	
5	Maria Rosario	Sp. bk.	255	Ameliora	Manila	"	Siemens and Co.	
5	Violet	B. sh.	383	W. M. Wan	Rangoon	"	Siemens and Co.	
5	Admiral Lyons	Am. br.	210	Marin	Akyab	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.	
5	Castor	Fr. br.	210	Marin	Saigon	"	Siemens and Co.	
5	Thist	St. bk.	636	Crichton	Bangkok	"	Chinese	
5	Nieman	B. sh.	634	Baldair	Bangkok	"	Russell and Co.	
5	Maythorn	B. sh.	640	Taylor	Singapore	"	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	
5	Ariel	B. sh.	852	Keay	Bangkok	"	Siemens and Co.	
5	Neptune	B. sh.	298	Fortman	Bangkok	"	Reynolds and Co.	
5	Bengal	Am. br.	188	Monica	Manila	"	Siemens and Co.	
5	Epion	B. sh.	541	Blake	Shanghai	"	Reynolds and Co.	
5	Cores	Am. br.	428	Rusell	Shanghai	"	Siemens and Co.	
5	Sacramento	Am. br.	1418	Baker	Manila	"	Aug. Heard and Co.	
5	Julia Ann	B. sh.	456	Baker	Saigon	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.	
5	Siva	B. sh.	280	Stevens	Akyab	"	Siemens and Co.	
5	Solvent	Am. br.	692	Wright	Singapore	"	Reynolds and Co.	
5	Adventure	B. sh.	283	Wright	Singapore	"	Siemens and Co.	
5	Victorina	B. sh.	285	Wright	Bangkok	"	Reynolds and Co.	
5	Sea Nymph	B. sh.	464	Fleming	Rangoon	"	Reynolds and Co.	
5	Tiempo	Sp. br.	307	Manada	Ilolio	"	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	
5	Opheilia	Am. br.	845	Leernes	Ilolio	"	P. & O. S. N. Co.	
5	Azores	B. sh.	717	Fr. de la	East Coast	"	P. & O. S. N. Co.	
5	Tea-Pan-Yo	B. sh.	317	Hinde	Yokohama	"	D. Lapraik	
5	Fusiyama	B. sh.	1050	Hinde	Yokohama	"	P. & S. Consul	
5	Desdemona	B. sh.	381	Fondesire	Akyab	"	Chinese	
5	Kim-soon-hoat	Sl. sh.	209	Tucker	Bangkok	"	Aug. Heard and Co.	
10	Orade	B. sh.	1133	Thompson	S. Francisco	"	Heard and Co.	
10	Vanda	B. sh.	141	Thompson	Orford	"	Oxford and Co.	
10	Albatross	B. sh.	122	Hindson	Rangoon	"	Heard and Co.	
10	Tourist	Am. br.	100	Hindson	Bangkok	"	Heard and Co.	
10	China	Am. br.	354	Miller	Singapore	"	Heard and Co.	
10	Amoy	B. sh.	983	Vincent	Shanghai	"	Heard and Co.	
10	Dumbarton	B. sh.	500	Cairns	East Coast	"	Heard and Co.	
11	Yesso	B. sh.	500	Cairns	East Coast	"	Heard and Co.	
11	Efin	B. sh.	114	Thomas	Saigon	"	Heard and Co.	
Jan.	Macao	Fr. br.	324	Silva	Singapore	"	Heard and Co.	
30	Padang Pangai	Fr. br.	609	Archeling	Singapore	"	Heard and Co.	
31	James Russell	B. sh.	768	Griffith	London	Passengers	V. P. P. e Silva	
31	Formosa	Fr. br.	280	Pauise	New York	Tea	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	
Jan.	2	Canes	Am. br.	183	Alexander	Saigon	General	Paseding and Co.
2	Fou-kien	Fr. br.	240	Sonett	Saporo, Sc.	General	Paseding and Co.	
4	J. Brightman	B. sh.	357	Meyer	Saporo, Sc.	General	Paseding and Co.	
4	Leeling	Am. br.	200	Ballast	Saporo, Sc.	General	Paseding and Co.	
4	Constantine	Am. br.	280	Martensen	Saigon	General	Kielmann and Alich	
4	Aima	Fr. br.	170	Petersen	Saigon	General	Kielmann and Alich	
4	Rosneath	B. sh.	227	Nissen	Singapore	"	Ellers	
5	Maria	Si. bk.	350	Edlefson	Bangkok	"	Brown and Co.	
5	Eidsvold	No. bk.	300	Poculen	Singapore	"	Paseding and Co.	
5	Constante	Sp. br.	295	Vaca	Manila	"	Brown and Co.	

## Shipping in China Waters.

## WHAMPOA.

SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	FLAG & RIG	TONS	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CONSIGNERS OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	INTENDING DISPATCH
Corlemulzie	White	B. sh.	605	Sept. 25	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	Laid up	
Eilen Radford	Evans	B. sh.	300	Dec. 26	Siemens and Co.		
Fei-seen	Masou	Fr. br.	245	Oct. 12	Rattingius and Co.		
Emigrant Sailor	Friedrich	B. sh.	314	Jan. 5	A. Scott and Co.		
Madura	Mathews	Am. sh.	593	Dec. 28	Russell and Co.		
Mary Glover	Chase	Am. sh.	1015	Dec. 28	Russell and Co.		